A NEW SPECIES OF *DALADER* AMYOT AND SERVILLE, WITH A KEY TO THE MALAYSIAN SPECIES (HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA: COREIDAE: COREINAE: DALADERINI)

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Abstract.—Dalader pulchrus, n. sp., from Brunei, Sabah, and Sarawak is described. The antennae, pronotum, and male genital capsule are illustrated. A key to the known species of Dalader from Malaysia is presented.

Key Words: Heteroptera, Coreidae, Coreinae, Daladerini, Dalader, new species, Malaysia

The daladerine genus *Dalader* Amyot and Serville (1843) comprises 11 species and one variety restricted to southeastern Asia (Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines), southern Asia (India and Sri Lanka), and eastern Asia (China). In Malaysia four species are recorded: *D. acuticosta* Amyot and Serville, 1843, *D. anthracinus* Bergroth, 1912, *D. planiventris* (Westwood, 1842), and *D. shelfordi* Distant, 1900b.

Westwood (1842) described *D. planiventris* from Java, later Distant (1902) cited it from Burma, India, Sri Lanka, Sumatra, and Malaysia, and Hsiao (1977) recorded it from China. Amyot and Serville (1843) described *D. acuticosta* from Borneo and Dallas (1852) and Distant (1902) recorded it from India, while Blote (1938) reported it from Indonesia (Sumatra and Timor). Distant (1900b) described *D. shelfordi* from Kuching, Borneo (now in Sarawak, Malaysia). Bergroth (1912) described *D. anthracinus* from Sarawak, Borneo (presently Malaysia) and Blote (1938) recorded this species from Indonesia (Mahakkam).

In this article, I describe one new species from Malaysia and give a key to the known Malaysian species.

The following acronyms are for collec-

tions where specimens are deposited: The Natural History Museum, London (BMNH); Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (NHRM); Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México (UNAM).

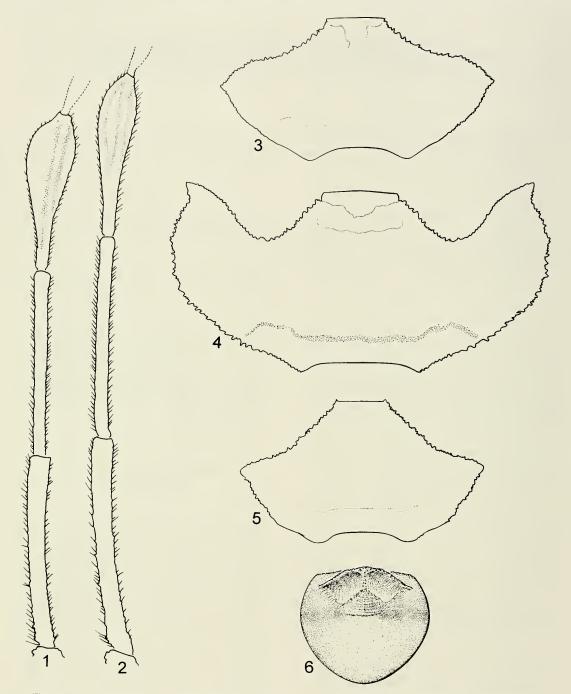
All measurements are in millimeters.

Dalader pulchrus Brailovsky, new species

(Figs. 1, 5-6)

Description.—*Measurements:* First male, second female. Head length 1.70, 1.75; width across eyes 2.20, 2.30; interocular space 1.80, 1.90; length antennal segments: I, 4.50, 4.20; II, 3.80, 3.80; III, 3.20, 3.00; IV, 2.75, 2.80. Pronotal length 4.20, 4.30; maximal width across anterior lobe 3.80, 3.80; maximal width across posterior lobe 8.00, 8.60. Scutellar length 2.40, 2.60; width 2.40, 2.60. Maximal width of abdomen 9.50, 10.20. Total body length 20.20, 21.10.

Male (holotype).—*Head:* Quadrate: antenniferous tubercles protruding forward; dilated portion of antennal segment III narrowly obovate, occupying about two-thirds length of segment, with upper lobe wider than lower (Fig. 1); antenna covered with



Figs. I-6. Dalader spp. 1-2, Antennae. 1, D. pulchrus. 2, D. horsfieldi. 3-5, Pronotum. 3, D. horsfieldi. 4, D. acuticosta. 5, D. pulchrus. 6, Male genital capsule in caudal view of D. pulchrus.

large erect setae; rostrum reaching anterior third of mesosternum. *Pronotum*: Humeral lobes triangular, not broadly expanded, and humeral angles subacuminate; anterolateral and posterolateral borders finely denticulate to spinate (Fig. 5). *Legs:* Femora and tibiae armed with spines and granules; hind femur moderately incrassate. *Abdomen:* Dilated,

rhomboidal; sterna obsoletely granulate. Genital capsule: Posteroventral edge with short and stout median tubercle (Fig. 6). Dorsal coloration: Head, pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium, and connexivum pale chestnut orange; antennal segments I to III dark reddish, tinged with orange, and IV dark reddish orange; median longitudinal stripe on head and pronotum dark yellow to orange yellow; anterolateral and posterolateral borders of pronotum with spines dark yellow to dark brown; hemelytral membrane dark ambarine, with basal angle black, and general surface mottled with discoidal or irregular black spots; upper margin of connexivum with spines dark brown; dorsal abdominal segments shiny orange. Ventral coloration: Pale chestnut orange; apex of rostral segment IV black; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme dark yellow, and posterior lobe black; legs dark chestnut orange with granules and spines dark brown to black.

Female.—Structure and color similar to male. Hind femur slightly incrassate, less than male; dorsal coloration pale chestnut yellow, with punctures pale reddish orange; apex of scutellum yellow; genital plates pale chestnut yellow; upper margin of connexival segments VIII and IX with black spines; anterior and posterior lobes of metathoracic peritreme creamy yellow.

Variation.—I. Antennal segment IV reddish brown. 2, Head dorsally with the median dark yellow to orange-yellow longitudinal stripe (hard to see). 3. Legs dark orange with granules, and spines black. 4, Hind tibiae with or without irregular black rings.

Type material.—Holotype ♂, Malaysia, Sabah, Sipitang, Mendolong (without data), S. Aderbratt (NHRM). Paratypes: Malaysia: 1 ♀, Brunei (without any other data) (NHRM); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sarawak, Bidi, 1907–1909, C. J. Brooks (BMNH, UNAM); 1 ♀, Sarawak (without data), collected by pool of entomologists, Serial No. 2550, per. C. R. Wallace (BMNH).

Discussion.—Dalader pulchrus, de-

scribed from Malaysia, is related to D. horsfieldi Distant, 1900a, described from Java. The former is recognized by having the dilated portion of antennal segment III with the upper lobe clearly wider than the lower (Fig. 1), the humeral lobes of the pronotum triangular and not broadly expanded (Fig. 5), the width across the humeral angles less than 8.40 mm in the male, and the upper margin of connexival segments III to VI entirely chestnut orange with the spines dark brown. In D. horsfieldi, the dilated portion of antennal segment III has the upper lobe slightly wider than the lower (Fig. 2), the humeral lobes broadly rounded and expanded (Fig. 3), the width across humeral angles wider than 8.80 mm in the male, and the upper margin of connexival segments III to VI dark orange with the spines dark brown, and the anterior third and posterior angle yellow with orange reflections.

Distribution.—Known only from Brunei, Sabah, and Sarawak, Malaysia.

Etymology.—From *pulchrus* (Latin) = beautiful; refering to the attractive appearance of the species.

KEY TO THE MALAYSIAN SPECIES OF DALADER

1. Humeral lobes of pronotum lunately produced;
humeral angles obliquely truncated (Fig. 4)
D. acuticosta Amyot and Serville
 Humeral lobes not lunately produced; humeral
angles subacuminate (Figs, 3, 5)
2. Body dorsally and ventrally almost black
D. anthracinus Bergroth
 Body dorsally and ventrally chestnut orange to
chestnut yellow 3
3. Antennal segment III narrowly obovate (Fig. 1)
D. pulchrus, n. sp.
 Antennal segment III broadly dilated (Fig. 2)
4. Antennal segment II yellow; tibiae yellow
D. shelfordi Distant
- Antennal segment II dark reddish tinged with
orange; tibiae dark chestnut orange
D. planiventris (Westwood)

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